

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' PERFORMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, APRIL 22nd, 1906.

By the Yokohama mail we received yesterday some elaborate reports of the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department of the Imperial Japanese Government. The bulk of these embraces the period from the 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1877, and comprises the first and second annual reports of the Bureau. It is given in a brief sketch of the history of the Bureau, reports on the different branches relating to sanitary matters, regulations, and instructions on the subject. There are numerous tables of statistics, and the whole report is carefully drawn up. In 1875 the first steps were taken towards the establishment of the Bureau, the importance of which was most fully recognized by the Government, and in December of that year a preliminary Sanitary Code was prepared by the Bureau, but its provisions were only gradually put into force, as it was desired that the existing medical system should not be suddenly upset and that the public should not be needlessly harassed. A great work had been inaugurated, but it could not, of course, be carried into effect all at once. Laboratories were founded at Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka, regulations made for the sale of medicines and to prevent spurious drugs being palmed off upon the people, patent medicines were made subject to examination before being offered for sale, arrangements were made for the distribution of lymph for vaccination, a medical magazine was started, and various other provisions made to bring sanitary matters under some control.

It is notified in yesterday's *Gazette* that Mr. H. Gibbons, appointed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, has assumed the duties of his office from the 1st inst. Mr. Gibbons, who is a barrister at law, has been holding the office of Official Administrator, Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of Companies.

The *Chrysalis*, 17, screw corvette, Captain Charles P. Hottel, will leave here this morning for England, via Manila and Singapore, and return at the latter port until the arrival of the *Chrysalis*, 17, screw corvette, Captain Hottel, now on the way to this station. It is not certain whether the *Chrysalis* will go home through the Canal or round the Cape, but taking into consideration the season of the year it will probably be the latter route. Although the ship has been on this station two consecutive commissions she has had but few defects to make good, and so far as her machinery is concerned, she is in good order.

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We learn, by private advice from Brisbane, dated 10th March, that Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor of Queensland, intended leaving Brisbane for England on the 18th March, via Sydney and Melbourne. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. The departure of Sir Arthur appears to have excited some speculation in Queensland. The Brisbane correspondent of the Sydney *Illustrated* writes, in reference to the "regulation explanation," "urgent private business," may mean anything, and accordingly some people would make it mean everything. I am not aware of any such explanation being given by the Governor. The fact is, however, that Sir Arthur is leaving Brisbane for England, and that he is leaving on the 18th March.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Brisbane Courier* writes under date 14th March:—"We are informed by cablegram from an impartial source that the Governor of Queensland, Sir Arthur Kennedy, is leaving Brisbane for England on the 18th March, via Sydney and Melbourne. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. The departure of Sir Arthur appears to have excited some speculation in Queensland. The Brisbane correspondent of the Sydney *Illustrated* writes, in reference to the "regulation explanation," "urgent private business," may mean anything, and accordingly some people would make it mean everything. I am not aware of any such explanation being given by the Governor. The fact is, however, that Sir Arthur is leaving Brisbane for England, and that he is leaving on the 18th March."

By the last steamer launch from Shau Ki Wan yesterday, a passenger came into Hongkong who reports that some time during the afternoon a junk lying at a stone's throw from the shore by Cape D'Aguilar, was seized and taken away by a steam guard boat. He either did not know or would not tell whether the junk was smuggling, but it is safe to conclude that she was. This, however, is no justification for the constant violation of the water of this Colony that undoubtedly goes on, and we heartily wish that the Head of the Executive, whatever his other hobbies, possessed that which would induce him to make a special consideration of the seizure in our waters, by such a commandment as that of the Englishman, of Chinese vessels that at present entertain the mistaken notion that under the shadow of the hills of this island

there is to be found immunity from arbitrary—too often—appropriation. Upon more than one occasion during the last two or three years, have we felt called upon to protest against this species of indignity—a contempt for English authority that more frequently occurs, it is to be feared, than we hear of it, however often it may have come under our notice. Of the administration of this Colony it may be asserted—in words forming the allegation of the Liberals against the now defunct Conservative Ministry—that its foreign policy has brought us into unutterable contempt, and its internal management—upset all preconceived notions of useful measures and beneficial government. But, whatever may have been said of the Conservative policy, it was not of a nature to let it be supposed the dignity of the English race might be regarded as a something having no more substance than can be given by a mere name.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General appears in last night's *Gazette*. The next two steamers from Calcutta left that port with the fourth sale of opium yesterday morning for Hongkong.

Professor Henricke will give his first performance this evening in the Pavilion on the Octagon Ground, when an attractive programme will be presented.

The *Anglo-Siam* says that a girl in Peking recently died of cholera. She had been on her hands and knees, a sufficient reason for seeking a watery grave!

It is stated in Japan papers that Corporal Johnson can be hired at Nagasaki for three months and three shen per month. The "Asakusa" is about to engage a number of them.

The British steamer *Colubra*, with the new telegraph line between this port and Manila, is shortly expected. It was reported last evening that she was within a few miles of Hongkong.

The British steamer *Colubra*, Captain Ellis, will arrive here tomorrow morning, having passed the British ship *Pizarro*, 101 miles north-west of Carimatta Straits, bound from Newcastle to this port.

Another prisoner has been arrested by the authorities at Macao in connection with the late robbery on the British steamer *Yokohama*. Yesterday the steamer *Yokohama* was taken to Macao to bring her home.

The new Russian corvette *Asia*, now on her way to Hongkong, is expected to arrive here on the 25th inst. She is a fine vessel, and will be a valuable addition to the fleet.

A race was rowed yesterday between two boats, a *Chrysalis*, 17, and a *Chrysalis*, 17, both of which were crewed by a crew of six. The race was won by the *Chrysalis*, 17, which finished in a time of 10 minutes and 30 seconds.

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POUNCE COURT.

1st April.
Baron C. V. GARRON, Esq.

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could not be taken without detection, and when they were caught they should be severely punished. That was his view of the case, and he intended to send the case to the Supreme Court for trial.

Mr. Denry was about to raise a point of law, when Mr. Denry said that if Mr. Denry added another point of law to the case already raised, it was in the power of the court to refuse to hear the case for trial. Mr. Denry then read from "Russell on Crime" the definition of extortion.

Mr. Denry submitted that the present charge did not come within that definition. The defendant was not a Government officer. He might be guilty of receiving a bribe, but not of extortion; and then Chin Ahn was just as guilty as the defendant. Mr. Denry then read from "Russell on Crime" the definition of extortion.

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ascertained that report was discharged at the office. On a light being applied, it was at once made apparent that this report was inflammable, as it burned readily. By joining other bamboo stalks to those in the ground it was made to illuminate his house with natural gas. In a moment the coal-folds of China by the City of Taylor, in the journal of the Franklin Institute, it is stated that the gas was used to illuminate the streets and houses. There are different other instances where these inflammable gases issue spontaneously from the earth. The phenomenon is witnessed at several places, the most famous being naturally from the coal and streams of the salt-works by means of bamboo tubes; and there is also the boiling and evaporation of the salt-works, and the gas is used to illuminate the streets and houses. There are different other instances where these inflammable gases issue spontaneously from the earth. 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EXTRACTS.

"SNEAKING REST,"

"Thus saith my soul, "The path is long to tread,
Behind me are the footsteps of my life;
Wearily, drearily, still travels on
Loquacious that have languished as the slow days sped,
And wearily on loquacious untravell'd.

Which I may traverse now I gain the door
That shuts not tight nor open. What need I more
Than to find rest at last in that best bed!"

It is well said, O soul! The way is long,
Weary are heart and brain and aching foot,
But 'mid thy weariness thou still art strong,
And rest unlearned is shameful; so exultest

This one thing—that of late the conqueror's song
May echo through a sleep divided sweet.

J. ASHCROFT ROBLE.

PAUL JONES.

John Paul, or Paul Jones, was born at Selkirk in 1736. His father is said to have been a gardener of Galloway, and to have been in the employ of the Earl of Argyll. Jones early took to the sea, and one of his first voyages was to America. He settled in Virginia in 1778, and acquired some property. On the breaking out of the quarrel between Great Britain and her colonies, Jones, like numbers of other Englishmen, took up arms for his adopted, against his native, country. He soon distinguished himself by a dogged courage, and was appointed captain of a frigate. He was killed in 1781. In 1776 he was appointed to the command of a ship under Commodore Hopkins, and so distinguished himself in several engagements that he received his commission as captain of marine. In May, 1777, he was sent to France, and was appointed by Franklin, the other commissioner there, captain of a French ship. In 1780 he kept the Irish coast and the northern coasts of England in continual terror. He is described as a short, thick, little fellow, about five feet in height, and of a dark, swarthy complexion. Romanists have adorned him with many of the features of a hero; but he had nothing of the sort about him. He was a coarse, uneducated man—said to have fled from his own country to escape the galleys, and to the galleys he would have been led as a ruthless pirate had been taken at sea by the English.—*Cassell's Illustrated History of England*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRAWING.
BOOMS.

To sum up the philosophy of drawing-rooms, as I have endeavoured to set it forth briefly in this paper—a drawing-room ought to be emphatically a living-room, a place reasonably fitted for moments of relaxation after the work and worry of the day is over. Its framework should consist of restful colours and beautiful designs, of furniture and fittings that are satisfied without being over-excited or over-stimulated. Its chairs should be meant for the human-body to sit in comfortably and naturally, without being cramped, confused, orched, or fastidious. Its sofas should be similarly designed for the human-body to lie upon, without being doubled up into a physiologically indistinguishable mass. Its tables should hold such things as are useful and pleasant in their purpose—books, flowers, and not such things as are merely uncommodious and brother the inmates. Its hearth should be placed where everyone can see the fire, and its seats should be so arranged that they may all look in that direction. Its lights should occupy the best places for lighting the room as a whole, and the books, papers, or music in particular. Its purely ornamental objects should be placed where they can be most effectively seen, while they are in no danger of being broken, and form no obstruction to one's freedom of movement. And, finally, it should contain such external evidences of culture and refinement as may give it an air not merely of material comfort, but of æsthetic and literary interest. In such a room as this, one may sit at ease, and quiet delight in the mere act of looking around one. The picture is in itself a beautiful one, and like every other thing of beauty, is a joy for ever. And, lest any reader should fancy that a room like that which we have imagined is beyond the reach of humble purses, it may be added that everyone may gaze on such a picture in his own home for the price of a few pounds. That is not a penny more than is ordinarily spent upon the gilt-and-white paper and blue satin chairs of the commonplace eight-roomed London cottage. Beautiful carpets, wall-papers, and curtains now cost no more than ugly ones; and only the taste, not the money, is wanting to draw wherever we find inartistic or uncomfortable homes.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

LENT AUSTERITIES AND CARNIVAL
EXCESSES.

It is related of Saint Macarius of Alexandria that he passed the season of Lent with exemplary asceticism. He remained standing during the whole time; he never slept, nor did he eat night ale save an uncooked cabbage leaf every Sunday. And thus he did, according to his own confession, until that he might be seen eating, and his own asceticism. Even this saint was surpassed by Saint Simeon, that "sign betwixt the meadow and the cloud," as he is termed in Tennyson's well-known poem, who passed 20 years of his life on a pillar 40 cubits high, and during the whole Lenten fast ate absolutely nothing. These instances may, indeed, be considered exceptional, if we compare them with the ordinary rule, or historic record properly authenticated of a far more sparing use than at present obtains of food and drink, and speech and sleep and laughter. In the little book which Master Skelton, the poet laureate, compiled in the reign of Henry VIII., in which Colyn Cloute sustains the title role, he complains bitterly of the clergy eating in holy Lenten seasons such things as "meat, wine, and ale, and bread, and honey, instead of prayers; gurnes, herbage, and salt fish, and of their carnally preferring to beans and peas a pig or a goose." Very early, indeed, were indulgences granted, and licenses purchased to eat flesh on fish days. The so-called "butter towers" of the cathedrals of Rouen and Bourges were constructed wholly at the expense of such indulgences, and the monks of Cauchin sold but a Eucharist annually, were content to pay for butter with their bread. In Spain there is at the present time well-known privilege called the "Orando," of consuming meat prohibited on days of abstinence, originally granted in favour of those who were personally engaged in or who contributed money to the crusades against the Moors, and afterwards extended to those who gave alms to feed the poor. It now allows a solemn banquet to a flesh diet. On this occasion the devotee imitates the camel of the desert by drinking of that well-head of dissipation and revel in a sufficient amount of the waters of pleasure to last him during a long and painful pilgrimage through the arid and sandy plains of Lent. A sort of carnival used to be some times held in London, under the name of the "ale day," before Ash Wednesday, the head of the fast, as it is called in the old decretals, a ceremony took place resembling in a near degree the festivities of Guy Raway Day. A figure, composed of straw stuffed into old clothes, was dragged through the streets on a cart or hurdle and trodden with various indignities and much noisy rejoicing, till it came to the church door, where it lay all night. At sunset it was burnt. It was known as Jack of Lent, and was commonly supposed to be a representation of John the Baptist.—*Skele.*

The qualities of punctuality and diligence, upon which the Bishop of Salford lays such stress for the students of St. Bede's College are strikingly exemplified in his own person. The Englishman in England works harder, and, fortunately for him, his work is done under conditions which enable him to satisfy himself of its efficiency. His is the smallest Roman Catholic diocese in England in point of territorial extent; and it is so intersected by railways that he can easily visit any portion of it and return within a day, besides transacting at least one business preliminary to his daily round of duties. But the bishop's day is a long one. It begins before six o'clock, and at seven he says his mass in his private chapel, unless an ordination or some other public function takes him into his cathedral. An ordination is, perhaps, one of the most striking rites of the Roman Church; but it is seldom witnessed by outsiders, on account of the early hour at which it is performed. The young men, however, members of the young men now receiving the sacerdotal character after long and arduous years of ecclesiastical discipline and theological study; the mystic union; the symbolic tradition of paten and chalice; the apostolic laying on of hands by the officiating preside clad in the vestments of religion; the crowding of the people at the altar; the solemn chanting of the sacred scriptures—these and other incidents of the solemn function in this dim morning light are to dwell long in the memory of one who has witnessed it. His purely religious ministrations accomplished before most of us are thinking of getting up, the Bishop of Salford addresses himself, after a frugal breakfast, to the business of the day. He always rises at five o'clock, and spends the first half-hour in reading the lives of the Saints accompanying each particular portion of the meal. Then one of the seminarians delivers a short-extempore sermon. At the conclusion of the repeat all walk in procession through the cloisters into the cathedral, singing as they move the Litany of Loreto. After the recitation of a few prayers in the church and a brief review of the day's work, the bishop returns to the refectory for what is termed recreation, which means ten minutes or so of cheerful and unrestrained conversation, coffee being served the while. Then every man departs, to his work and to his labour until the evening. The bishop's

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.
THE BISHOP OF SALFORD AT BISHOP'S

HOUSE, BALFOUR.

The Papal episcopate furnishes from age to age a striking example of that order for the ages with which the Church has to deal. It is mostly dead, and the living are the days of the Cambrian, Silurian, and Carboniferous periods, delicate scholars in the Renaissance epoch, her bishops in the worldly world of this nineteenth century are essentially men of business. They may be much more. Heroism and enthusiasm may be precluded of one, learning and taste of another. Refinement and æsthetic consciousness may be a third. But as they are, they take the place of the great and the great note of the age is the practicality, the adaptation of means to ends, the elaboration and perfecting of mechanism. Dr. Herbert Vaughan, the

of Salford, both from his own personal acquaintance and from the knowledge of his contemporaries, who were not without some knowledge of his life. Perhaps the most striking representative English offers of the Catholics to the new school. He is a remarkable member of a remarkable family. The Vaughans of Courtfield are the direct descendants in the male line of Herbert, Viscount of Vermandois, a companion of William the Conqueror, and a member of the small number of English nobles, among the small number of the Conqueror's religion during the three centuries of its proscription in this country. The eldest of a family of thirteen, Herbert Vaughan from the first manifested a desire to enter the ecclesiastical state, and the eldest of his brothers, one of the first of the well-known "Oxford converts" of Sydney followed his example. After passing through the ordinary curriculum of studies at Downside and Stonyhurst, he entered the Academiæ in Nobili Ecclesiastici at Rome, and subsequently joined the Oblates of St. Charles at the invitation of the great work of the early years of his life. He was sent to the English College at Mill Hill, the only Roman Catholic missionary college existing in England. It was almost entirely through his indefatigable and systematic exertions in England and America that funds were collected for setting on foot this great institution. In 1872 he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, and soon throughout his diocese there appeared on every side the evidences of his energy and zeal: new churches, new schools, new houses where he resides with the clergy, his cathedral, which it adjoins, and the professors and the students of his diocesan seminary, which is established in it, under his immediate supervision. He is, in every respect, the greatest, undarkening of seven years' episcopate is the establishment of St. Bede's College.

From the moment when he found himself placed as bishop in the heart of the greatest manufacturing and commercial district in the world, he was conscious that he was called upon to work for the sons of the mercantile and professional classes had been laid upon him. His experience of the great seaports and cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America and elsewhere had prepared him for this work by acquainting him with the needs of the Catholic middle class in this country is small, and it has a severe competition to face. Next to nothing has been done for its benefit and development. The United States, which in other countries is met by Institutes of Commerce, Gewerbeschulen, and Business Colleges, has no such institutions. To supply it, then, the Bishop of Salford founded St. Bede's College. His enterprise was characterized by securing the most central and most advantageous site near Alexandra Park and adjoining the Aquarium, and by erecting a building which was not only a school itself. The fishes were sold in the hall; and the building, which will ever afterwards form the centre of the new college, can be used for a museum, exhibition hall, and offices, now serves temporarily for Sunday lectures and concerts, and sacred music is practised in the building, thus advancing the work of the college, and being already finished; that the undertaking, really gigantic for a community comparatively so small as this, which owns Dr. Vaughan's pastoral rural life may be pronounced to be already more than half accomplished. The Bishop of Salford has been successful in his aim, and his students before rushing into bricks and mortar—to secure his bees before constraining his hive. The average number of young men, a fair sprinkling of Protestants among them, who resorted to the temporary buildings in which his scheme made its modest beginning, has been about 100. The success of the enterprise and the prospect and programme of studies of the college is perhaps the most striking contribution which has been made for a long time to the question of middle-class education. Much of this document—written by the bishop's own pen, and the section on the future of the college, and the business habits go far to explain the success which has attended this and all Dr. Vaughan's other undertaking.

[illegible]

Afternoon will probably be spent in calling on clergy or laity with whom he has business, or in visiting some of the numerous institutions under his pastoral supervision. At seven a frugal supper is served in the rectory, at which the bishop assists or not, as his occupations determine; for public meetings, sermons, lectures, and, more rarely, social engagements, make large demands upon his evenings.

[illegible][illegible]

HOW TO MAKE TOASTED CHEESE DIGESTIBLE

As Welsh rarebit, as toasted cheese, macaroni cheese, and still more, and the soufflé made with eggs, cheese is indigestible. Why? Because it is not sufficiently subdivided before it enters the stomach. It is impossible to so masticate hot cheese as to render it acceptable to many stomachs: it must then be cooked in such a manner that it reaches the stomach in a finely divided form. To achieve this, rice may be boiled and then a quantity of milk added, with some cheese finely chopped, as suet is for pudding, is mixed up with it, and the whole put into a stewpan or a dish in the oven.

Dr. Fothergill in the Good Words.

CZARS IN RETIREMENT

[illegible]

Moscow to the boyards, who declined, he offered, to accept this dangerous trust. Thus upon Ivan sent for a Tartar, the Prince Kasim, whom he had just made prisoner, who had been recently baptized, and, crossing over to the Christians, was appointed by him authority to govern the country; himself being content, as he declared, to be henceforth as a private person, enjoying revenue of his immense domains and troubling himself as to their administration. Ivan then withdrew to the forest near Alexandrovsk, where he surrounded himself with monks, and lived like a hermit, as it were, as if from habit, a few masses said without expressing in any other manner his functions as Czar. After a time he formed a monastery, called himself a monk, and insisted upon 800 members of his house guard assuming, like himself, the monastic garb. As the monks were to have no secular duties, the chroniclers of this epoch say, "Czar rose from his bed, and attended by 300 monks, who were forced to adopt each hour, went to the bulfry of a new fortress, bearing church to ring the bells for matins." After exorcising himself with the psalter for about an hour, commenced singing when the monks attacked the walls with their hammers, and with him, the performance lasting from three to four hours. Towards eight or o'clock breakfast served. The Czar took the head of a table, and, by way of grace, delivered a long discourse on the frailty of human life, the nothingness of pleasure, and the charms of abstinence. After which the monks ate heartily, and drank like gorgons. The remains of the repast were piously given to the poor. When Ivan was out of health or too tired to work, had lost his appetite, he caused prisoners to be tortured in his presence—by means which, according to the chronicler, had the effect of "moving his bile," and restoring the cessation of labour. On such occasions, the monks used religious duties, which were often accompanied by religious wars, were often ordered to sing psalms, kate-hour in the day. After supper, when there was a repelation of breakfast, the whole community of monks retired, each to his own cell. Ivan was often heard walking about at a late hour at night, talking to himself, sometimes crying out, "Thou hast sold thyself, thou hast sold thyself—and those, those wretched wretches are obliged to invent some thing agreeable in prose or verse to lull me to sleep." Such Was Ivan the Terrible's mode of spending his days and nights during a period of retirement in the Forest of Alexandrovsk.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HONGKONG MALAIS.

COTTON GOODS.

[illegible]

lbs., per pair,	\$9.95 to 4
lbs., per pair,	\$4.65 to 4

[illegible]

seed, per pound	\$23.50
lean, per pound	\$3.50

[illegible]

to 25.50	Pans, White, v
to 8.60	Pans, Green, :
	Pans, Black, :

[illegible]

ment
signi

[illegible]

.08 to 2.8
.94 to 1.98

92.93 to 93.18	2.25
93.19 to 93.44	2.50
93.45 to 93.70	2.75
93.71 to 93.96	3.00
93.97 to 94.22	3.25
94.23 to 94.48	3.50
94.49 to 94.74	3.75
94.75 to 95.00	4.00
95.01 to 95.26	4.25
95.27 to 95.52	4.50
95.53 to 95.78	4.75
95.79 to 96.04	5.00
96.05 to 96.30	5.25
96.31 to 96.56	5.50
96.57 to 96.82	5.75
96.83 to 97.08	6.00
97.09 to 97.34	6.25
97.35 to 97.60	6.50
97.61 to 97.86	6.75
97.87 to 98.12	7.00
98.13 to 98.38	7.25
98.39 to 98.64	7.50
98.65 to 98.90	7.75
98.91 to 99.16	8.00
99.17 to 99.42	8.25
99.43 to 99.68	8.50
99.69 to 99.94	8.75
99.95 to 100.20	9.00
100.21 to 100.46	9.25
100.47 to 100.72	9.50
100.73 to 100.98	9.75
100.99 to 101.24	10.00
101.25 to 101.50	10.25
101.51 to 101.76	10.50
101.77 to 102.02	10.75
102.03 to 102.28	11.00
102.29 to 102.54	11.25
102.55 to 102.80	11.50
102.81 to 103.06	11.75
103.07 to 103.32	12.00
103.33 to 103.58	12.25
103.59 to 103.84	12.50
103.85 to 104.10	12.75
104.11 to 104.36	13.00
104.37 to 104.62	13.25
104.63 to 104.88	13.50
104.89 to 105.14	13.75
105.15 to 105.40	14.00
105.41 to 105.66	14.25
105.67 to 105.92	14.50
105.93 to 106.18	14.75
106.19 to 106.44	15.00
106.45 to 106.70	15.25
106.71 to 106.96	15.50
106.97 to 107.22	15.75
107.23 to 107.48	16.00
107.49 to 107.74	16.25
107.75 to 108.00	16.50
108.01 to 108.26	16.75
108.27 to 108.52	17.00
108.53 to 108.78	17.25
108.79 to 109.04	17.50
109.05 to 109.30	17.75
109.31 to 109.56	18.00
109.57 to 109.82	18.25
109.83 to 110.08	18.50
110.09 to 110.34	18.75
110.35 to 110.60	19.00
110.61 to 110.86	19.25
110.87 to 111.12	19.50
111.13 to 111.38	19.75
111.39 to 111.64	20.00
111.65 to 111.90	20.25
111.91 to 112.16	20.50
112.17 to 112.42	20.75
112.43 to 112.68	21.00
112.69 to 112.94	21.25
112.95 to 113.20	21.50
113.21 to 113.46	21.75
113.47 to 113.72	22.00
113.73 to 113.98	22.25
113.99 to 114.24	22.50
114.25 to 114.50	22.75
114.51 to 114.76	23.00
114.77 to 115.02	23.25
115.03 to 115.28	23.50
115.29 to 115.54	23.75
115.55 to 115.80	24.00
115.81 to 116.06	24.25
116.07 to 116.32	24.50
116.33 to 116.58	24.75
116.59 to 116.84	25.00
116.85 to 117.10	25.25
117.11 to 117.36	25.50
117.37 to 117.62	25.75
117.63 to 117.88	26.00
117.89 to 118.14	26.25
118.15 to 118.40	26.50
118.41 to 118.66	26.75
118.67 to 118.92	27.00
118.93 to 119.18	27.25
119.19 to 119.44	27.50
119.45 to 119.70	27.75
119.71 to 119.96	28.00
119.97 to 120.22	28.25
120.23 to 120.48	28.50
120.49 to 120.74	28.75
120.75 to 121.00	29.00
121.01 to 121.26	29.25
121.27 to 121.52	29.50
121.53 to 121.78	29.75
121.79 to 122.04	30.00
122.05 to 122.30	30.25
122.31 to 122.56	30.50
122.57 to 122.82	30.75
122.83 to 123.08	31.00
123.09 to 123.34	31.25
123.35 to 123.60	31.50
123.61 to 123.86	31.75
123.87 to 124.12	32.00
124.13 to 124.38	32.25
124.39 to 124.64	32.50
124.65 to 124.90	32

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	VESEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	
KONGKONG.							YOKOHAMA.							
FRAMERS.							IN PORT ON 13TH APRIL, 1880.							
Zolus	Apr. 13	Wangh	Brit. str.	362	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai	Dillon	1002	Reed	Amer. sh	1002	J. D. Carroll & Co		
Amoy	Apr. 16	Drower	Brit. str.	914	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Columbia	Mar. 28	Fannell	Amer. sh	1212	It. Isaacs and Brother		
Adelphi	Apr. 18	Thompson	Brit. str.	936	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Crossfield	Apr. 1	Ewart	Brit. bk	774	M. Ruge		
Bellona	Apr. 20	Ahrens	Ger. str.	7-9	Meyer & Co		L. Abercrombie		Brown	Brit. bk	256	P. Holm		
Pearlshire	Apr. 18	Starrock	Brit. str.	1240	Adamson, Bell & Co	Shanghai	Lady Bowen	Mar. 26	Pain	Amer. sh	1	Adamson, Bell & Co		
China	Apr. 14	Ackermaan	Ger. str.	648	Stamson & Co	Shanghai	E. J. Morse	Mar. 26	Ames	Brit. bk	811	Matheson, Fraser & Co		
City of Tokio	Apr. 17	Mast	Aust. str.	767	P. & S. Co	North Star			Oct. 27	Jensen	Rus. sh	64	Johnson & Co	
Choochohase	Apr. 16	Brown	Brit. str.	703	Meyer & Co	Otomo				Jensen	Rus. sh	55	Russian Consul	
Dia	Apr. 19	Thompson	Brit. str.	642	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	Pioneer	Oct. 17	Miles	Rus. sh	72	Wales, - and Co.		
Desima	Apr. 12	Lutjens	Ger. str.	1154	Ed. Schellhase & Co		Paul Rovers		Mullin	Amer. sh	1782	Captain, Baker & Co		
Demeralda	Apr. 21	Talbot	Brit. str.	336	Russell & Co	Manila	Rainbow		Cogan	Amer. bk	331			
Felton	Apr. 16	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	810	D. Leprie & Co									
German Castle	Apr. 18	Grigg	Brit. str.	1500	Adamson, Bell & Co									
Glemer	Apr. 15	Gassod	Brit. str.	1450	Jardine, Matheson & Co									
Glanlyon	Apr. 11	J. Wallace	Brit. str.	1374	Jardine, Matheson & Co									
Halloupe	Apr. 13	Goode	Brit. str.	277	D. Leprie & Co									
Hongkong	Apr. 10	Nor	Brit. str.		Kwok Acheung	Amoy								
Hungtan	Apr. 19	A. Harry	Brit. str.	981	Arnold, Karberg & Co	Shanghai								
Ichulu	---	J. Ogeston	Brit. str.	700	Bathfield & Swire	Canton	Augusta	Feb. 19		Ger. bk	390	Smith, Bell & Co	England.	
Ichulu	---	T. Buning	Brit. str.	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton	Empire	Mar. 15		Amer. sh	1191	Smith, Bell & Co	New York	
Kiang-chow	Apr. 17	Love	Brit. str.	1259	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Hallow	Sardine Colby	Mar. 22		Amer. sh	1135	Smith, Bell & Co	England	
Kwangtung	Apr. 24	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	D. Leprie & Co	East Coast	Georgia	Apr. 10	Fraser	Brit. bk	315	Chiosse		
Malabar	April 8	Gauld	Brit. str.	1242	Captain		K. Davenport	Mar. 1	Mallitt	Amer. sh	1348	Peelo, Hubbard & Co		
Menaur	Apr. 20	W. Ellis	Brit. str.	2000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australie	M. Magalhães	Mar. 12	Meitmann	Ger. sh	538	E. Kleopfer & Co	New York	
Nor	May 31		Brit. str.	600	Kwok Acheung	Repairing	Memolo	Aug. 1		Amer. sh	21		Belle Islands	
Orestes	Apr. 21	Webster	Brit. str.	1823	Bathfield & Swire	Stapagora	Mimosa	Aug. 1	Ugarte	Spain, bk	373	M. Conling		
Pacific	Apr. 19	Sabine	Ger. str.	69	Stamson & Co	St. Island	Surprise	Apr. 9	Clark	Amer. sh	210	Peelo, Hubbard & Co		
Pechili	Apr. 19	Johnson	Brit. str.	880	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Canton	Surprise	Jan. 14	Averill	Amer. bk	498	Captain		
Powan		A. G. Carey	Brit. str.	48	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co		V. de Karadava	Feb. 1	Camus	Spain, bk	274	Captain		
Sa. Gili	Mar. 21	Hayden	Amer. str.		C. Traders' Insurance Co									
Strathmore	Apr. 21	Bowall	Brit. str.	1383	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Yokohama								
Sunbeam	Apr. 19	Dobson	Brit. str.	1154	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Yokohama								
Tacuis	Apr. 21	Marcelle	Fren. str.	1156	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama								
Thalys	Dec. 23		Brit. str.	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing								
White Cloud	---	A. Benning	Brit. str.	622	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao								
Yat-sai	---	D. Brown	Brit. str.	250	Kwok Acheung	Swatow								
Yoktang	Apr. 21	McDonnell	Brit. str.	286	Kwok Acheung									
SAITING VESSELS.							SAIGON.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Océile Anger	---	Croix	Fren. bk	494	Captain	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Centaur	---	Offensen	Ger. bk	408	Captain	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. Rickmore	---	Generich	Ger. sh	1735	Captain	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessen	Ger. bk	483	Captain	

BANGKOK.

IN POST ON 3RD APRIL, 1890.					
Danlee	Feb. 6	Sohmawaker	Siam, bk	290	Chinese
Danboghshire	Mar. 23	Courtnoy	Brit. bk	440	B. Co. L.
Enway	Mar. 23	Deblefuen	Siam, bk	330	Chinese
Faght	Mar. 23	Reeves	Siam, bk	625	Chinese
He-ah-cing	Apr. 2	Pletcar	Brit. bk	360	" Chinese
Iron Daks	Jan. 5	Conception	Siam, bk	380	Chinese
Kim Hong Yee	Mar. 7	Booford	Siam, bk	350	Chinese
Meteor	Dec. 15		Siam, bk	395	Chinese
Rauchorse	Mar. 27	Stelmeyer	Siam, bk	357	P. T. & Co

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUWS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albion	steam sloop	4	120	Com. Brington	Singapore
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain Witham	Hongkong
Egeria	steam sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Hongkong
Encounter	steam corvette	14	530	Capt. Hon. A. Division	Hongkong
Flycatcher	double screw gun-russel	4	120	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Nagasaki
F. Richmond	gunboat	4	470	Lieut. Com. W. Norrell	Singapore
Frobio	double-screw gun-russel	4	100	Com. S. H. Rickman	En route to Spore
Hornet	double-screw gun-russel	4	120	Com. S. E. Eaton	Singapore
Iron Dace	double-screw iron frigate	14	800	Captain B. F. Cleveland	En route to S'hai
Keokwa	double-screw gun-russel	4	100		Hong-kong
Lapwing	double-screw gun-russel	3	160	Com. W. G. Scott	Tientsin
Lily	screw gun-vessel	3	55	Com. S. Grove	Shanghai
Maggie	surveying vessel	3	100	Captain R. H. Napier	Hankow
Midge	double-screw gun-russel	14	250	Captain J. G. Mead	Yokohama
Moderate	steam corvette	14	250	Captain W. C. Gay	Tamou
Mocheon	gunboat	4	387	Lieut. Com. W. C. Gay	Shanghai
Mosquito	sloop	4	60	Lieut. Com. G. E. Grey	Choke
Pegasus	gunboat	6	500	Com. Hon. W. S. Hood	Amoy
Shaldrake	gunboat	2	397	Lieut. Com. M. Bridger	Kobe
Setsung	gunboat	2	60	Lieut. Com. O. Trade	Kobe
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Com. T. Aldrich	Kobe
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore T. E. Smith	Hong kong
Vigilant	puddle despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. Com. Ansonby	En route to S'hai

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	50	Captain Schanz	Yokohama
American	American gunboat	1	600	Commander Huntington	Yokohama
Ashbaugh	American corvette	6	704	Commander Johnston	Shanghai
Asia	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Amozoff	En route H.K.
Champlain	French corvette	10	450	Lieut. G. Schmittmann	Shanghai
Crolop	German gunboat	4	250	Commander Loh	Hankow
Digby	Russian gunboat	8	250	Commander Loh	Hankow
Dracut	Russian transport	—	—	Captain Koloban	Nagasaki
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Wanghsien
Harpielen	French frigate	6	1000	Captain Malin	Shanghai
Leila	Russian corvette	8	2100	Commander Schotting	Shanghai
Lynx	French gunboat	4	220	Commander Fournier	Shanghai
Marques del D.	Spanish despatch- boat	2	200	Duo Lobo	Hankow
Minah	Russian (ronan)	—	—	Captain P. Nasimoff	Shanghai
Monaco	American gunboat	6	700	Commander Sumner	Shanghai
Morgo	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Tataroff	Amoy
Nasadeik	Russian corvette	7	80	Captain Kologera	En route H.K.
Nerpe	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Alward	Shanghai
Nepes	American gunboat	6	500	Lieut. Commander Green	Shanghai
Prince Adalbert	German frigate	32	480	Captain MacLean	Sunai chi
Rasboynik	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Githoff	En route H.K.
Richmond	American frigate	11	—	Captain Bingham	Shanghai
Sokol	Russian corvette	7	80	Commander Boyle	Shanghai
Togo	Portuguese gunboat	3	—	Lieut. Com. Guimaraes	Hongkong
Themia	French corvette	18	—	Captain Alquier	Shanghai
Thiondore	American frigate	11	1000	Captain Crowell	Loosien Island
Tongous	Russian gunboat	4	—	Commander Teek	Nagasaki
Ward	German gunboat	3	340	Commander Backs	Shanghai
Victor Pinaui	Italian frigate	—	—	Captain, Duke of Genoa	Kia-iang

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND BKG.	GUNS.	TONS.	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
Aa-lan	Vietory's gunboat.	7	250	75	J. Godsil	Tong-king Gulf
Chee-hing	Berreme cruiser.	2	30	20	—	Swatow
Chih-ho	Vietory's gunboat.	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Capeing-moon
Chih-jui	Berreme cruiser.	3	50	20	—	West Coast
Chung-wan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ching-on	Berreme cruiser.	2	30	20	Chung-wing-fai	Canton River
Ching-ying	Vietory's gunboat.	4	130	60	E. Beesrd	Pat-hoi
Tehing-on	Vietory's gunboat.	2	120	40	Charles Admiral	Ching-shan
Ching-po	Berreme cruiser.	4	100	40	—	Hegui Forts
Ching-shan	Vietory's gunboat.	2	150	80	Chih-tai-hu	West Coast
Tung-sha-hai	Berreme cruiser.	4	500	120	C. H. Palmer	Lyee-moon
Quang-on	Vietory's gunboat.	4	120	40	Lin-shing-tai	Bocai Forts
Shien-shih	Berreme cruiser.	5	130	60	J. H. Wade	Ching-shan
Sui-tai	Vietory's gunboat.	4	180	20	C. Cable	Haiding-shan
Li-shih	Berreme cruiser.	4	100	80	D. Read	Canton River
Tung-po	Vietory's gunboat.	8	180	80	A. Garcon	West Coast

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